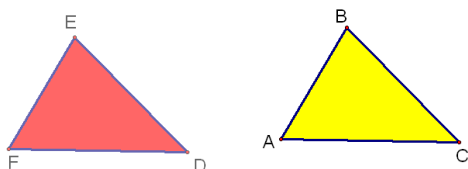


5.1 Congruence and Triangles

Figures are congruent if all of the corresponding angles and corresponding sides are congruent. (Same size and shape)



$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$$

$$\angle A \cong \angle F$$

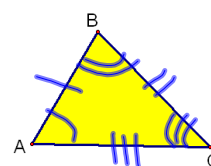
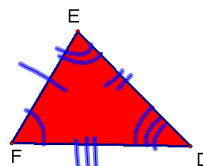
$$\angle B \cong \angle E$$

$$\angle C \cong \angle D$$

$$AB = FE$$

$$BC = ED$$

$$AC = FD$$



$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$$

Other ways to name the triangles:

$$\triangle BCA \cong \triangle EDF$$

$$\triangle CAB \cong \triangle DFE$$

$$\triangle ACB \cong \triangle FDE$$

If $\triangle DUB \cong \triangle LIN$, then

$$\angle D \cong \angle L$$

$$\angle U \cong \angle I$$

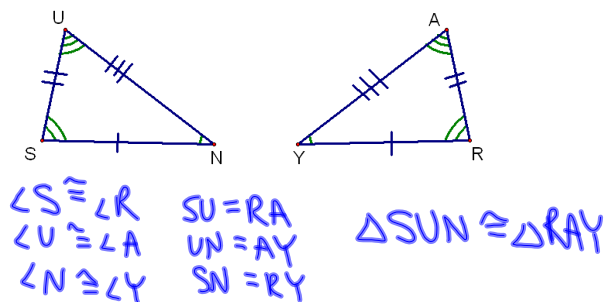
$$\angle B \cong \angle N$$

$$DU = LI$$

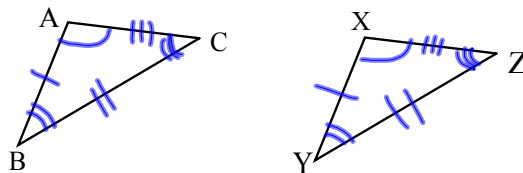
$$UB = IN$$

$$DB = LN$$

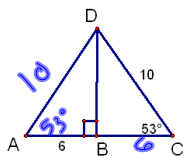
Identify all the congruent parts.
Write a congruence statement.



Mark the triangles. (All 6 parts)
 $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta XYZ$



$\Delta ABD \cong \Delta CBD$
 $BC = 6$
 $AD = 10$
 $m\angle A = 53^\circ$
 $m\angle DBC = 90^\circ$



HW

p.236-238 #s 20-40, 42, 43

Not 30-32